

Littlejohn's United Shows

WILL EXHIBIT AT

PARIS, KY.

FOR

ONE WEEK,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, JUNE 4

Located On

THE CITY LOT

The Show that Stands Alone as
The Cleanest, Most Moral
and Refined!

KENTUCKY'S PAY ROLL IS \$1,413,730.90

In a lengthy report filed with Governor Stanley, State Inspector and Examiner Nat. B. Sewell shows the amount paid annually to State officers, judicial officers and State employees by counties. Fayette county head the list, the State employees of that county receiving a total of \$183,239.90 annually. The large amount paid to State employees in Fayette county results from the fact that the University of Kentucky and Eastern Hospital, are located in that county.

The State of Kentucky has an annual pay roll of \$1,413,730.90, which does not include the State appointive officers and employees on a per diem basis. There are 189 officers and employees paid per diem salaries.

In Central Kentucky the amounts paid out on the State pay roll are

as follows: Bourbon county, \$7,100; Clark County, \$9,890; Fleming county, \$4,126; Franklin county, \$140,722; Harrison county, \$6,782; Jessamine county, \$6,945; Madison county, \$28,437; Woodford county, \$7,800; Montgomery county, \$8,100; Nicholas county, \$2,100; Scott county, \$6,260; Bath county, \$8,100.

WAR WILL DOOM THE STARCHED COLLAR

Doom of the starched collar and glossed shirt bosom was forecast in Chicago as a war measure. Haberdashery manufacturers, anticipating probable action by Congress, are advising their patrons that unstarched goods would be the proper style for war times. The suggestion came from England, where a governmental caution against the waste of starch, an important food item, has been issued.

Do You Want to Be a Success?

The autobiography of every successful man invariably tells how he earned and saved his first dollar.

There's no telling what the morrow will bring forth. It is the man with the ready cash that is prepared for a business opportunity.

Isn't it a fact that cash in the bank gingers you up? Doesn't it give you confidence?

See us about an account.

Farmers' & Traders' Bank

F. P. KISER, President

W. W. MITCHELL, Cashier.

WM. GRIMES, Bookkeeper.

Sixth and Main Streets Paris, Ky

OUR FOREST FIRES

Work of Uncle Sam in Preventing
and Fighting Them.

RIGID RULES FOR CAMPERS.

The Permit System Has Been a Big
Factor in Checking the Destruction of
Trees—How the Alert Rangers Discover
and Locate a Blaze.

Eternal vigilance is the watchword of the forest service of the United States in preventing and fighting forest fires. August and September are rated the critical time when forest fires are most numerous and disastrous. These are the driest months of the year on the Pacific slope, and in consequence the grass and brush in the forests are tinder dry and offer the least resistance to fire.

Throughout the dry season, which begins about April and extends through the early part of November, according to the latitude of the different states, the forest service of the department of agriculture increases its working forces until it has a host of men throughout the ranges ever on the alert for fires. These additional forces augment the regular range force, which is on duty the year round.

High up on some lonely peak, far from the centers of civilization, stands a high watchtower that daily is the post of a forest ranger, who, with powerful binoculars and telescope, is on the lookout for the thin, telltale banner of vapor that tells its own story of the fight ahead to the watcher. On other peaks there are similar watchtowers, and the watchers here, too, may mark the rising column of smoke from afar. All report to a central station, where the fire is accurately located.

At each watchtower there is a circular map of the district within the view of that particular tower. By triangulation on this map the watcher notes the direction of the fire from his tower. The other watchtowers do the same, and all report to the central station these various directions. Where the triangulation lines meet on the great map of the central station there the fire is. It is a simple and yet a most effective method. The fire located, the fighting forces of the district are mobilized and the battle begins. It may be short, and it may last for weeks, but it is fought none the less relentlessly.

Stretching in every direction from the central ranger stations are miles of telephone and telegraph wires that are used in time of danger to mobilize the fire-fighting army. Once the call has been made they come from every direction prepared to combat the common enemy. Frequently these fires occur within a short distance from small villages and towns, and then the problem becomes more complex, in that the homes, once inflamed, are extinguished with greater difficulty.

Besides the use of the telephone and telegraph, the forest rangers also use the heliograph, with which they are able to send flashes of sunlight many miles to bring aid. These are where telephone and telegraph lines are not yet available. At centrally located depots are caches of dynamite that are also used for signaling purposes. At these depots are stored materials for fire fighting purposes and highly specialized apparatus.

Rigid rules have been laid down for persons camping in the woods, and the fire permit system has lessened the number of fires very appreciably. The greatest loss comes from the negligent pleasure seekers, who drop lighted matches in the grass and low brush. The fire permit cards can be obtained either at the general office or of any ranger, and there is no expense attached to it. The good accomplished by this arrangement appears in the fact that when a fire breaks out it is possible to know who had a permit to build a fire in that territory, for a close record is kept of the permits issued.

The fire permit card authorizes the holder to build camp fires on the national forest land between certain dates, provided the following requirements are complied with: To build small fires only, to build fires in the open and not against a tree or log or within twenty feet of standing brush, to scrape away all leaves and trash from around the fire, never to leave a fire unattended, even for a short time, without first extinguishing it; to extinguish fires first use water, then cover with dirt; bonfires are not allowed. It is further provided that when camp is moved the ground must be left in a clean and sanitary condition.—New York Tribune.

Facts About the Dollar.
When you break a dollar the pieces disappear mysteriously.

A dollar spent is far smaller than a dollar saved.

Doubling a dollar is far harder than dividing it.

A dollar thrown away can never again be found.

A borrowed dollar is never so big as a dollar lent.—Baltimore Sun.

The Owl Valuable to the Farm.

Do you know a monkey face owl when you see one? Perhaps you know it as the barn owl. Anyhow, if you see one hanging around, don't kill it. It's worth six or eight cents to you on the farm or suburban place, according to the state biologist of Washington.—Chicago Tribune.

How shall I be able to rule over others that have not full power and command over my?—Rahelais.

BEGIN SAVING EARLY.

Then You Can Pay Your Own Annuity
When You Are Old.

An agent of one of the big insurance companies sends me this about annuities:

"A man aged forty can deposit with us \$5,925.50 and receive \$350 annually for his lifetime. A woman aged sixty-five on a deposit of \$6,000 can receive \$300 a year.

"The man's expectation of life is twenty-eight years, the woman's at least eleven."

Now, \$350 is 5.9 per cent of \$5,925.50, and \$300 is 5 per cent of \$6,000. Any company which could make as much as 6 per cent could pay \$350 a year indefinitely, and when the annuity receiver died his original deposit would be intact. The company assumes that not more than 3 per cent can be made on money deposited with it. That explains why only 5.9 per cent is paid annually.

In theory part of the original deposit is taken annually to supplement interest earnings. If the annuitant lives his expected term of life the principal and interest at 3 per cent will have been paid to him.

Over a long period of years it is difficult to keep money safely employed and earning over 3 per cent.

In times like these it is hard to picture the years when capital is a drug on every market and millions are seeking investment in sound bonds at 4 per cent and under. Yet those years will come.

Every one his own annuity payer—that would be the ideal condition. Begin to save and invest early in your earning life, and when the time arrives to withdraw from the battle you will have both the resources and sufficient knowledge of how to invest them to make it unnecessary to accept the insurance company's offer.—John M. Oskison in Chicago News.

TRAPPING A SUBMARINE.

The Wire Rope Net That Catches and
Dooms the Vessel.

A submarine net is made of wire rope about as thick as a lead pencil, and the meshes are of great size—about ten or fifteen feet square. The net has floats on top that keep bobbing up and down like the float on a fishline, and on the bottom are weights that keep the whole thing in a perpendicular position.

The submarine cannot submerge to very great depths on account of the pressure, 200 feet being about the limiting depth. It sails innocently along, therefore, until it pushes its nose into these meshes. The net now trails along on both sides of the submarine, its progress revealing the fact that something below is supplying the motive power.

Perhaps the net suddenly stops. That means that the hidden submarine has stopped, its navigators having made the horrible discovery that they are trapped, or perhaps the net has become twisted in the propeller. Under these conditions the wise submarine rises to the surface. It surrenders, becomes the property of the enemy, and its crew are made prisoners.

If it does not take such action one of two things will happen. The enemy will wait upon the surface until the submersible comes up, or if it starts moving the enemy will follow until the inevitable uprising. But perhaps the surface commander gets impatient. In such a case he can let a bomb down into the water, which will explode when it touches the roof of the submarine. Of course the submerged submarine knows that this bomb is likely to drop at any minute. The psychology of such a situation tends to persuade the imprisoned crew to surrender.—World's Work.

High Cost of Artillery.

Always a costly arm, field artillery is more so now than ever, due to the complicated engines it uses. The equipment alone, exclusive of men and horses, for the artillery of a corps in our army reaches a cost of more than \$12,000,000, its visible supply of ammunition twice that amount. For an army of a million men the cost is more than \$120,000,000, that of ammunition more than \$240,000,000.—Major E. D. Scott in National Service Magazine.

When Drink Is at the Bottom.

"In a large proportion of cases," says a contemporary, "drink is found to lie at the bottom of the trouble when accidents to joy riders occur." Quite so, and at the bottom is the man outside of the drinks, while on top oftentimes is a couple of tons of twisted metal, some combustible upholstery, a tank of gasoline with a broken feed line and a live spark.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not an Insult.

"Did you call that contemporary a lowbrow and a bonehead?"
"Yes, I did," answered Senator Sorghum.

"He resents the insult."
"That was no insult. That was a diagnosis."—Washington Star.

The Dull Man.

The dull man has no imagination. He does not possess the faculty of putting himself in the other man's place. Therefore he is certain to blunder, to be unjust and to be cruel. He cannot be charitable.—Arnold Bennett in Woman's Home Companion.

No Change.

Patience—Isn't it remarkable how she keeps her age? Patrice—Yes; she hasn't changed it in ten years.—Yonkers Statesman.

It is easy to poke another man's fire.—Dan's.

TUB DRESSES



McCall Patterns Waist
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OPPORTUNITY!

Mr. R. F. Clendenin, Associate General Agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, in one day recently, sold \$100,000 worth of life insurance over local and long distance lines of the Home Telephone Company and because of such an amount of business accumulated in one day, he divides the honors with us for the efficient telephone service rendered. This is a splendid record for both Telephone and Insurance Companies.

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